



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES AND QUERIES

NOTES FROM THE RECORDS OF RICHMOND COUNTY

(1) Will of John Tayloe, dated May 22, 1773, proved July 5, 1779 (Printed in this Magazine, xvii, 373.)

(2) Will of Cuthbert Webb, dated January 25, 1781, proved August 2, 1782. Legatees: mother Frances, sister-in-law Winny Webb, brother Charles, brother Isaac, to godson James Cuthbert Williamson, two negroes at the death of "my sister Singleton", nephew George Harrison, niece Frances Harrison, god-daughter Priscilla Webb, godsons John Hill and John Edmundson. Brother and friend, Robert Singleton executors.

(3) Will of Robert Singleton, dated Sept. 2, 1781, proved Aug. 5, 1782. Legatees: wife Priscilla, son James Cuthbert Singleton, brothers James, Joshua and Samuel Singleton.

(4) Will of William Barber, dated March 10, 1719, proved June 7, 1721. Legatees: daughter Mary Lewis, daughter Lucy Baker, cousins Thomas Barber, Samuel Wood, Mary Wood, daughters Joyce and Ann, wife, son Samuel. Brother Charles Barber and Cousin John Tarpley trustees.

(5) Will of William Bronaugh, dated Sept. 3, 1717, proved April 2, 1718. Legatees: wife Ann, eldest son David, son Jeremiah—brother David Bronaugh mentioned—; brother Jeremiah Bronaugh; land of George Bronaugh mentioned.

(6) Inventory of Thomas Fitzhugh, 1720, includes a "parcel of books" valued at £15.7 and 4 old pictures valued at 8 shillings.

(7) Will of Mary Carpenter, proved Jan. 1791. Legatees: Frances Barber, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Barber, Mary Barber, Ann, daughter of Charles Barber, Charles, son of Charles Barber, Ann, daughter of Thomas Griffin, brother Thomas Glascock, John Tarpley, Jr., John Tarpley, Sr., Winifred, daughter of Thomas Griffin.

(8) Will of Edward Barrow, proved March 7, 1721. Legatees: son Edward, daughter Ann, leaves son Edward all of his estate in England; daughter Margaret.

(9) Will of William Strothers [Strother] Sr., dated December 30, 1700, proved November 4, 1702. Legatees: to eldest son William Strother land testator lived on, after death of said William's mother, son James, wife Dorothy, sons Robert, Benjamin and Joseph, grandson Will Strother.

(10) Will of John Walker of Rappahannock County, dated Feb. 21, 1665, proved by deposition Feb. 3, 1668, recorded in Richmond

County Feb. 14, 1706. Legatees: daughters Ann, Frances, Jane and Elizabeth Walker, his lands in Gloucester County to be equally divided when they are 16 or married. To daughters Sarah and Hester Walker his land in Rappahannock, 1000 acres, and the remainder after their mother's death. They were under 16. To wife Sarah the remainder of his land in Rappahannock County for her life and after her death Sarah and Hester to receive 400 and 600 acres respectively. Codicil dated July 6, 1668, "Whereas since the making of this will I have due me two tracts of 1030 and 900 acres on the east side of Rappahannock Creek, my wife to have them in lieu of her dower in the Gloucester lands". Legacy to daughter Anne and her husband John Payne.

(11) Inventory of Capt. Thomas Barber, dated May 1754.

(12) Will of Isaac Webb, dated Oct. 19, 1759, proved July 7, 1760. Legatees: sons John, James, Charles, Isaac, Cudbuth [Cuthbert] wife Frances, daughters Nancy Webb, Elizabeth, Nancy and Priscilla, and son Charles. Seven youngest children.

(13) Will of Richard Barnes, gent; dated July 10, 1754, proved Nov. 2, 1761. Legatees: brother Major Abraham Barnes and his two sons John and Richard. Col. Landon Carter and Col. John Tayloe, trustees. Wife, Penelope, son Thomas, daughter Mary Kelsick, daughter Rebecca Beckwith, daughter Elinor Barnes, daughter Sarah Barnes.

Codicil: alteration in bequest to Rebecca, wife of Jonathan Beckwith and to daughter Elinor who has married Mr. John Morton Jordan, and who (Elinor) has since died.

(14) Will of Betty Webb, dated March 16, 1761, proved Oct. 11, 1762. Legatees: nephew John, son of Isaac Webb, niece Lucy, daughter of Giles Webb, nephew William Sydnor, son of Epophroditus Sydnor, niece Betty, daughter of Epophroditus Sydnor, deceased; nephew Walker, son of Robert Tomlin, deceased. Cousin Susanna Webb, nieces Elizabeth and Winny Webb, niece Winny Sydnor, nephew Robert, son of Robert Tomlin.

(15) Will of William Webb, dated Nov. 8, 1764, proved Oct. 7, 1765. Legatees: wife Winifred and unborn child.

(16) March 6, 1704-5, William Tayloe, Colonel and Commander-in-chief of Richmond County in behalf of himself and the Militia within said county, sheweth several charges for services in August and September. Payments to Captain Thomas Beale, Captain John Croke, Captain William Barber and Captain Henry Brereton their four companies on duty 33 days. Captain John Tarpley and Charles Barber sent out two squadrons of 12 men each under quartermasters. Also claim of William Underwood, Captain of a company of foot Oct. 1704; Captain Alexander Donophan, Captain of a troop of horse in the upper parts of Richmond County and Captain Nicholas Smith's claim for the troops under his command.

(17) Power of Attorney, Feb. 27, 1711, from Warren Cary of Virginia to his brother Richard Cary of Bristol, England.

(18) John Tarpley, Edward Barrow, Nicholas Smith, William Thornton, John Tayloe and Richard Taliaferro, Justices. April 6, 1715.

(19) Will of Samuel Bayley, dated Feb. 8, 1709-10, proved April 5, 1710. Legatees: wife Ann, daughter Joyce, wife of Captain William Barber [&c.]

(20) Will of John Jett, dated May 11, 1710, proved Sept. 6, 1710. Legatees: sons Frances, John and William, daughter Abigail, wife Elizabeth.

DIARY OF COL. FRANCIS TAYLOR

In recent correspondence with Mr. Trist Wood, 7338 Irma St., New Orleans, regarding the Diary of Col. Francis Taylor so often referred to, I gathered the following data:

1. James Taylor, of New Kent Co., the Immigrant: had
2. Col. James Taylor, m. Martha Thompson: had
 - a. Frances Taylor, m. Ambrose Madison (gr-parents President M).
 - b. Martha Taylor, m. Thos. Chew.
 - c. James Taylor, whose 1st w. was Alice Catlett, néé Thornton. (gr-parents Gen. Jas. Taylor, War of 1812).
 - d. Zachary Taylor, m. Elizabeth Lee (gr-parents Pres't. Taylor).
 - e. COL. GEORGE TAYLOR: 10 sons officers in Rev., among them COL. FRANCIS TAYLOR the DIARIST.
 - f. Tabitha Taylor, m. Thos. Wild.
 - g. Erasmus Taylor, m. Jane Moore.
 - h. Hannah Taylor, m. Nicholas Battaile.
 - i. Mildred Taylor, m. Richard Thomas.

The Diary of Col. Francis Taylor, 1786-1799, in 13 vols., one vol. per year (Originally 14, one missing) was found by Dr. A. G. Grinnan in the attic of "Rosebud", Orange County, Va., the home of Robert Taylor and given him by Mary, Robert's wife, (she néé Taylor); sold by Dr. Grinnan to Wm. Kyle Anderson, U. S. Consul at Hanover, Germany (grandson of Commodore Richard Taylor) who at his death left it to his sister with request that ultimately it go to Virginia Historical Society.

Col. Frank Taylor, Diarist, was son of Col. George Taylor, *and never married*. He lived at "Midland" left him by his father's will, dated 5th Sept., 1789. He was Colonel in the "Liberty or Death" Culpeper Minute Men, and their marching to Williamsburg was commissioned Captain 2d Va. Regt. (May 8, 1776) Major 15th Va., 1778. Lieut. Col. Convention Guards, Dec. 24, 1778. Colonel March 5, 1779. I (Mr. Wood) have a very complete account of him.

Col. Francis Taylor's uncle, James T. of "Bloombury" Orange Co., m. Mrs. Catlett, néé Thornton, and had Major Francis Taylor b. 27 March 1751, served in Rev., later of "Locust Grove", Franklin (now Granville) Co., N. C. Major Francis Taylor left a diary but I (Wood) have never been able to find it.

Col. Francis Taylor the Diarist is sometimes confused with his cousin, Major Francis Taylor, b. 1751. Both served in the Rev'n. The Diary so often quoted is certainly that of Col. Francis T., of "Midland", b. 1747, d. 1799, Son of Colonel George.

Col. Francis Taylor, nephew of Maj. Jonathan Taylor (Sent to receive the surrender or transfer of garrisons of La. when the territory was taken over by the U. S.) also left a Diary, in possession of his descendants. Major Jonathan was son of Col. Jonathan of the Rev'n.

Gen. James Taylor, son of Col. James T. of "Midway", Caroline Co., and nephew of Major Francis, whose diary was lost, also left his Reminiscences and Record. The Diary of Col. Francis has never been published; there has been some talk of publishing it in the Records of the Ky. Historical Society.

General James Taylor's Reminiscences begin with the Rev'n., in which he served as a boy with his father, Col. James. Hubbard Taylor, Gen. James' brother, left an autobiography—short.

The sister of Hon. Wm. Kyle Anderson, (to whom he left the Diary of Col. Francis Taylor), was Mrs. F. S. Venable, of Owensboro, Ky., and it is my (Wood's) understanding that it is now in the possession of her son, Mr. J. A. Venable.

Fall Taylor, was half brother of Gen. Thomas Haynes T., and descendant of Commodore Richard Taylor, brother to the Diarist, Col. Francis Taylor: Gen. Thomas Taylor began a Taylor Family Record, got his bro. Fall interested in it, and Fall devoted the rest of his life to it.

Dr. Grinnan annotated the Diary of Col. Francis Taylor: So did Consul Anderson: So did Fall Taylor. Fall Taylor's sister, of Frankfort Ky., was sometime ago contemplating publishing the diary—probably with Fall's annotations. (This refers probably to proposed publication by Ky. Historical Society). W. B. McGROARTY.

MILITARY HOSPITAL IN WILLIAMSBURG, 1777.

From Executive Communications 1777—Dept. of Archives,
Va. State Library.

[Communicated by Robt. B. Munford, Jr., Member Va. Hist. Society.]

"The Committee appointed to inquire for a proper Hospital for the reception and accommodation of the Sick and wounded Soldiers have

accordingly made the said inquiry, agreed upon a Report and come to a Resolution thereupon.

At the instance of your Committee Doctor William Rickman, lately appointed by the General Congress to be Physician & Director General to The Continental Hospital, accompanied them to the College, Palace, and other places and he advised that tho' the College has room enough for the purpose of an Hospital yet by reason of the many partitions therein it will not admit of that thorough passage of Air so absolutely necessary for invalids. And your Committee beg leave to represent that the College has at a very considerable expense been lately repaired, white washed and thoroughly cleaned for the reception of Scholars who are expected to return to their Studies on Monday next at which time the vacation ceases, that there are a large and valuable Library and Apparatus in it which might probably be damaged in the removal, perhaps totally ruined. That several young gentlemen of the country have been accustomed to receive maintenance and education there, as Scholars on certain Foundations established by different Benefactors.

It also appears from examination of the Palace and the Opinion of Doct^r Rickman that it is adapted in all respects, without any alterations of Consequence, for an Hospital; whether considered as to size, situation, plan or necessary officers; that added to this, there stands a public Building in the center of the Park, which may be taken as an appendage to the Hospital, whither persons labouring under epidemical or infectious Disorders may be removed, and the Diseases thereby prevented from spreading.

Your Committee beg leave farther to represent that the following private Houses within the City of Williamsburg may be purchased viz. Doct. James Carter's which is but small, yet has many convenient out buildings which might be applied also to the purposes of Hospitals, and the whole may be procured for the sum of one thousand Pounds. Mr. James Hubbard's which does not contain many Rooms but they are commodious and airy: this may be had for about twelve hundred pounds, the sum which (with the repairs lately made) it cost him, with this privilege reserved to him of repurchasing on the same terms & in the same condition if at the end of the present troubles the public should incline to sell it: Also Mr. John Hartley Norton's which is airy and pleasant but the outhouses are few in number & not in good repair; this may be had for thirteen hundred pounds.

And it appears to your Committee that no one of the three private Houses above mentioned would singly be sufficient for the purpose, tho' all of them together might, but adopting that method would necessarily enhance the expence, as an additional number of Surgeons, Surgeons Mates, Nurses, Matrons and other assistants would be unavoidable.

Upon the whole matter your Committee came to the following Resolution viz.

Resolved, on the Opinion of this Committee, that the Palace and as many of the outbuildings as may be necessary for the purpose, be appropriated for a Publick Hospital, and that the Physician & Director General be informed thereof."

[No signatures attached.]

GREEN, AMELIA COUNTY, &C.

A descendant of Col. Grief Green has in her possession a Bible containing this brief and much mutilated record: "The Daughter of Marston Green & Eliz^a his wife—the 19 Day of December 1766.

—— Green the Son of Marston & Eliz his wife was born — ay the 23 Day of June 1770." In all probability this means the births of Mary and Grief Green.

Thomas Green married Elizabeth Marston, lived and died in Nottoway Parish, Amelia county. They had at least one son Marston who married Elizabeth ——, and had at least two children, Mary and Grief.

Mary married James Harper of Petersburg, Va., and had issue. Grief served in the war of 1812 as Lieutenant Colonel in 98th (Green's) Regiment of Virginia Militia. He was commissioned Nov. 1st, 1811, and served from July 5th to July 31st, 1813. He also served as Lieutenant Colonel in the 6th (Sharp's) regiment of Va. militia from July 31st, 1813, to January 11th, 1814. He was a man of large frame and is said to have been quite severe toward his men. He was a lawyer of prominence. At one time he lived near Burkeville, Nottoway county, but later moved to Halifax county. His plantation was afterwards owned by the Alexander family.

Col. Grief Green, prior to 1815, married Rebecca Mayo, daughter of Joseph Mayo (of William) and his wife Martha Tabb (of Wm. and Susannah Gould Tabb). By this marriage there were two daughters, Eliza Aperson, who married Stith Bolling Spragins, and Signora, who married James Oliver.

Mrs. Grief Green died in 1816 and the colonel married a widow Knox, by whom he had one son, Henry, who served with distinction in the Mexican and Civil Wars.

The Green burying ground is in Nottoway county, near Burkeville, and was surrounded by a brick wall.

Any information regarding the Green and Marston families is desired by Rev. J. Ogle Warfield, 2216 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

"THE AMERICAN REGIMENT IN THE CARTHAGENA EXPEDITION."

(See XXX, 1, &c.)

Referring to the discussion in *Va. Mag.*, xxx, 1, it appears from the *Gooch Papers* (British Transcripts in the Library of Congress) that

there was at first some difficulty in enlisting the four Virginia companies because of the fear of the men that they would be commanded by officers they did not know. As a consequence commissions were issued on the recommendation of the Virginia Council. Gooch sent the following list of them to the Duke of Newcastle with his despatch of 13 September, 1740, saying, "I have enclosed Your Grace a List of the Gentlemen to whom His Majesty's Commissions were given," viz:

(P. R. O., C. O. 5: 1337-5, No. 138.)

"A List of the Names of Gentlemen to whom His Majesty's Commissions to Command the Forces raised in Virginia were given, with the dates of their severally receiving them:

Lawrence Washington	Cap ⁿ	July the 10 th 1740
Lewis Brown	Lieut ^t	10 th ditto
Samuel Pilot	Ensign	10 th ditto
Charles Walker	Cap ⁿ	11 th ditto
William Bellamy	Lieut ^t	11 th ditto
William Young	Ensign	12 th ditto
Richard Bushrod	Cap ⁿ	12 th ditto
Francis Moss	Lieut ^t	12 th ditto
William Fitzhugh	Ensign	11 th ditto x
James Mercer	Cap ⁿ	13 th ditto
Thomas Southgate	Lieut ^t	13 th ditto
Hugh Rose	Ensign	13 th ditto"

FAIRFAX HARRISON.

BORROUM.

"Can any one give me any information as to who was the wife of William Borroum, who moved to South Carolina from Virginia about the end of the Revolutionary War? Also who his mother was? They were connected with the Lees, Randolphs, Keiths, Burwells, Byrds, Beverleys, Willis and Carters, etc."

C. J. RAMAGE,
Saluda, S. C.

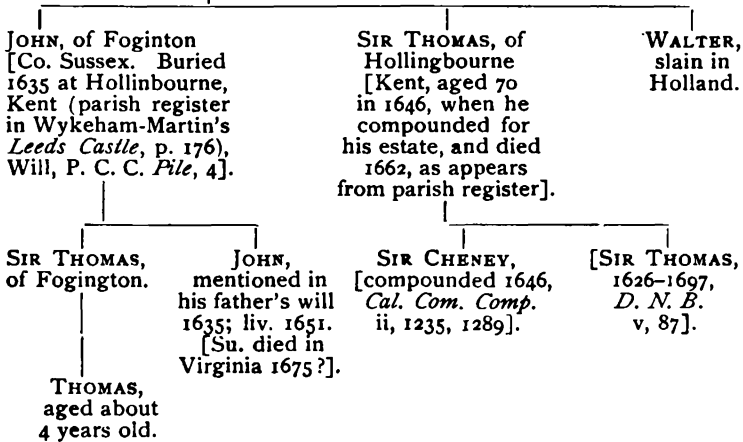
CULPEPER

John Culpeper was Clerk of Northampton County, Virginia 1671-1674. There is a surviving record of an undated petition to the Virginia Council by "Mary Culpeper Relict and Adm., of the estate of Mr. John Culpeper, dec'd.," which may be related to 1675 (Va. Mag. X 378).

The Visitation of Sussex 1633-34 (*Harl. MS.* 1562 fo. 170) in *Harl. Soc. Pub.* liii (1905) gives the following pedigree which we have annotated from other records in square brackets, viz:

CULPEPER OF FOGINGTON.

FRANCIS CULPEPER, of Greenway Court [Kent, ob. 1591, aged 53, *D. N. B.*, v. 287. For his place in the general Culpeper pedigree see *Harl. Soc. Pas.* xlii (1898), 61].



Francis Culpeper, of Greenway Court [Kent, ob. 1591, aged 53, *D. N. B.* v. 287. For his place in the general Culpeper pedigree, see *Harl. Soc. Pub.*, xlii (1898) 61.]

The John Culpeper described in the Sussex pedigree as "of Fogington", where his eldest son lived after him, was clearly the John Culpeper who describes himself in his will (calendared in *Va. Mag.*, xxiv., 386) as "of Greenway Court" and is described in the Hollingbourne Parish Register, at his burial as "Mr. John Colepeper, armiger." His will mentions sons Thomas and John and leaves to the latter an annuity of £30. "payable by Sir John Culpeper."

Sir John Culpeper (1600-1660) the associate of Falkland and Clarendon in Charles I's council, was created Baron Colepeper in 1644 but the Parliament declined to recognize the dignity. He is in consequence always styled Sir John Culpeper in the parliamentary records, and so appears in the proceedings in 1651 on the distribution of his forfeited estate (*Cal. Com. Compoundings*, v. 3277). In these proceedings one "John Culpeper, merchant," testified that Sir John Culpeper by deed 10 October 1637, granted him an annuity of £30, that he has received only £75 since 1645 and has been *beyond seas*. Now it appears from the Visitation of Kent 1619 and Hasted (*History of Kent*, 1790), that John, first Baron Colepeper was a son of Sir John Colepeper of Wigsell, co. Sussex, who was the elder brother of Francis Culpeper of Greenway Court

above named. In all this evidence and the known fact that others of the Culpeper family had emigrated to Virginia after the first civil war, it seems reasonable to assume that the John Culpeper who was clerk of Northampton county, Virginia, in 1674, was the younger son of the John Culpeper "of Foginton" of the Sussex pedigree.

FAIRFAX HARRISON.

FOOTE

Copied from Richard Foote's family Bible.

Richard Foote was married to Helen Gibbon Stuart, daughter of the Rev. William Stuart of King George County, on the 12th day of December 1803.

Richard Foote was married to Mrs. Lucy Alexander, the widow of W. T. Alexander and daughter of Col. John Taliaferro of King George County, on the 19th day of September, 1816.

Richard Foote was married to Eliza M. Garrard, daughter of Henry Garrard, Esq., of Kentucky, August 30th, 1820.

Richard Foote was married to Ann Steward, daughter of W. P. Steward of King George County, 19th day of June 1826.

Richard Foote, Sr., died in February 1834. His sister Catherine Dade died at his home Sept. 21st, 1831, age 62 & upward.

Richard Foote's children.

William Hayward Foote, born Nov. 21st, 1805.

Richard Stuart Foote, born March 6th, 1807.

Sarah Stuart Foote, born June 24th, 1808. (Married Thornton).

Elizabeth Washington Foote, born Dec. 23rd, 1809. & married Cheeves Hayward Foote, born June 14, 1811, (married Mrs. Belcher, Mrs. Gibson & Miss Henderson).

Helen Maria Foote, born Sept. 6th, 1813, (died at Crystal Springs, Miss.)

William Stuart Foote, born March 1st, 1815, (married Ragsdale).

Helen G. Foote died March 8th, 1815 in her 39th year. She was a very devout christian and told her children to be good, to love and serve the Lord and to meet her in Heaven.

EXTRACTS FROM THE FAMILY BIBLE

Hayward Foote was born June 14th, Prince William Co., Va., June 14th 1811, and died at his residence near Cayuga, Hinds Co., Miss., Oct. 16th, 1879. He was educated at Warrenton in the state of his birth, he moved to Mississippi in the autumn of 1838, locating in Rankin Co., Miss., where he was for some years employed as a teacher in Centennary College.

Hayward Foote's first wife was Sarah Jane Belcher, formerly Fisher, who was born in Mercer Co., Ky., on the 30th day of November 1827.

His second wife was Ann C. Gibson, daughter of John Burnet of Claiborn Co., married Nov., 30th, 1858.

Hayward Foote was married on the 12th day of July 1866 to Miss Elizabeth Henderson, daughter of George and Nancy A. Henderson, who was born in Monroe County, Tenn., July 3rd, 1824.

Hayward Foote's children, Richard (Zach) B., Cayuga, Miss., Oct., 26, 1848, m. Belle Hutchens.

Henry S. Foote, b. Sept. 21, 1851.

Sallie Foote, b. Aug. 5th, 1853, baptized by Bishop Early in 1854, married Bailey Lee.

Alexander Hamilton Foote, b. Nov. 22, 1854, drowned in pond, April 28, 1864.

Helen Elizabeth, daughter of Hayward and Elizabeth Foote, b. Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1867, near Cayuga, Hinds County, Miss.

A LOYALIST IN VIRGINIA

BY E. ALFRED JONES, M. A., F. R. HIST. S.

Jacob Van Braam was formerly a Lieutenant in the Dutch service and having family connections in America sailed to Virginia in the year 1752. It was probably in influence of these relations which secured him a position in the Virginia Regiment commanded by George Washington, whom he accompanied in 1753 on the expedition against the French, who were at that time erecting forts on the Ohio River. According to his own unpublished narrative,¹ Van Braam was in sole charge in 1754 of the discipline of this newly raised regiment. When Washington was compelled to surrender Fort Necessity on 3 July 1754, this Dutch officer was sent as a hostage into Canada and there kept a prisoner for several years, until the British conquered that country.

The narrative goes on to relate that the Assembly of Virginia passed a vote requesting the Governor to recommend Van Braam in their name to the King for his services in the Virginia Regiment, with the result that he not only received a commission as Captain in the Royal American Regiment (as the 60th. Foot was at that time called) but also 9,000 acres of the land granted to the officers of the Virginia Regiment for their services in this campaign. Difficulties had arisen in procuring this land because of his inability to apply for it personally in Virginia, and in a petition (undated) to the King, he (with Captain John Gordon

¹ Public Record Office, London: C. O. 5/116, ff. 43, 49.

See also *Archives of Maryland*, Vol. VI, p. 78; *Hist. MSS. Somm. Report on the American MSS. in the Royal Institution*, Vol. I, p. 480.

and others) prays that the King will grant a mandamus to enable such officers of the Navy and Army as served in the late war in North America to secure his share of land upon application to the Governor and Council of Virginia by power of attorney. (Hist. MSS. Comm., Report on the MSS. of the Earl of Dartmouth, Vol. II. p. 123). His first commission in the Royal American Regiment is dated 19 September 1761.

At the Peace of 1763 Captain Jacob Van Braam was placed on half-pay and after spending three years in London, in a fruitless attempt to obtain another commission in the British army, he retired to Wales and settled on a farm of considerable size, which he acquired with money raised on his bounty land in Virginia.

The American War of Independence having broken out, Van Braam was appointed in October 1775 to one of the new battalions of the 60th. Foot and soon afterwards embarked for St. Augustine in East Florida.

These are the main points in Van Braam's narrative. Campbell, in his History of Virginia, says that he had served in Lawrence Washington's Regiment in the expedition to Carthagenia in 1740, but if that were so, it is a curious and important omission from his own account of his military services in America.

The story of the engagement by George Washington of Van Braam as a French interpreter at Fredericksburg on 1 November 1753 and the unhappy results which ensued from his translation of the terms of the surrender of Fort Necessity have been told by Campbell and need not be repeated here. Van Braam perhaps discreetly makes no mention of this part of his engagement, but appears to emphasize his important position as officer in sole charge of the discipline of the Virginia Regiment before the affair of Fort Necessity.

The name of this Dutchman is not included in the list of Loyalists who claimed compensation from the British Government for the confiscation of their American property by the American States during the Revolutionary War. It may be assumed, therefore, that his bounty land in Virginia had been sold before the war. Of this there is a hint from his statement that he had raised money on it to purchase his farm in Wales.

Jacob Van Braam held the rank of Major in the British Army at the time of his resignation in July 1779.

LASSITER.

NANSEMOND COUNTY LAND GRANTS.

Robert Lassister—400 acres of land in Nansemond County, "standing in a great arrow pocoson" adjoining the lands of John Ellis. Oct. 8, 1672. Bk. 6, pg. 416.

- John Lassiter—330 acres of land in Nansemond County—April 25, 1701. Bk. 9, pg. 300.
- William Lassister—100 acres of land in Nansemond County, on Branch of Mahering Swamp. April 24, 1703. Bk. 9, pg. 516.
- John Lassister—82 acres of land in Nansemond County. Oct. 23, 1703. Bk. 9, 567.
- John Lassister—351 acres in Nansemond County. Sept. 1730. Bk. 14, pg. 131.
- George Lassiter—769 acres in Nansemond County on "Marry Pocoon Swamp". Dec. 1, 1740. Bk. 19, 906.
- Abraham Lassister—150 acres of land in Nansemond County. Aug. 20, 1745. Bk. 22, pg. 396.
- Jotham Laciter—46 acres of land in Nansemond County. July 4, 1759. Bk. 33, pg. 591.
- Aaron Lasiter—67 acres in Nansemond County. Aug. 30, 1763. Bk. 35, 457.

WILL OF PHILIP GOODE OF AMELIA COUNTY,
VIRGINIA. (1821)

(Not Included in Goode's Virginia Cousins)

"In the name of God; Amen."

I, PHILIP GOODE of the county of Amelia, State of Virginia, being of perfect mind and memory, do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following; to-wit:

I give to my daughter Frances S. Goode and to her heirs forever.

One negro boy named Spenser, my sorrel mare, gig and harness, together with all my household and kitchen furniture. Also Six hundred and fifty pounds Virginia currency.

I give to my son-in-law Osborne and his heirs forever, the property which I have heretofore put him in possession of.

I give and bequeath to my daughter Maria Eubank and her heirs forever, the sum of Twenty dollars, together with such negroes as I have heretofore put in the possession of her husband, John Eubank.

The residue of my estate not disposed of in the preceeding clauses, I desire may be divided into five equal parts, one of which shall be given FRANCES S. GOODE, one other to my daughter and allotted to my son, THOMAS GOODE, one other to my daughter, *Nancy Mann*, one other to my daughter, *Elizabeth Coleman*, and the remaining fifth part to my grand children—*Semor S. Old*, *Philip S. Old*, *Robert F. Old*, and *Frances S. Old*, in equal proportions, but, my will and desire is that out of the money due me from each of my sons-in-law,

William Mann and *Furney Coleman*, and from my son, *THOMAS GOODE*, each of their respective selves be retained in right of themselves or their respective wives whether the parties be solvent or insolvent, and furthermore that they each of them shall be permitted to retain in their hands out of the money due by them, their respective shares under this clause of my will, provided they shall owe as much.

I hereby constitute and appoint my son *THOMAS GOODE*, Executor of this my last will and testament, revoking all ohter wills heretofore made, and it is my desire that my said Executor be not required to give security, as is the custom of the County.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF; I, the said *PHILIP GOODE* have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this TENTH DAY OF DECEMBER in the year of CHRIST 1821.

PHILIP GOODE (Seal)

Signed, sealed and acknowledged
in the presence of—
Thomas Carter,
Anderson Pride,
George Matthews.

In *Amelia County Court*, March 29, 1822.

The last will and testament of *PHILIP GOODE*, dcscd., was exhibited into Court and proven by the oaths of two of the witnesses thereto subscribed and ordered to be recorded.

On motion of *THOMAS GOODE* the Executor therein named, who took the oath, and entered into and acknowledged bond in the penalty of \$5,000.00, conditioned as the law directs, without giving security, it being so directed in the will, Certificate is granted him for obtaining probate of said will in due form.

Teste. *J. T. Leigh*, C. A. C.

A copy, Teste. *S. L. Farrar*, Clerk of the Circuit Court of *Amelia County*, Virginia.

Amelia Court House, Virginia.

April 29, 1919.

This copy is supplied by *Martha Humphreys Maltby*,
(*Mrs. Arthur Norman Maltby*) 4130, Walnut Street,
Kansas City, Missouri, May 26th, 1921.

A granddaughter of *THOMAS GOODE*.

VALLEY OF VIRGINIA NOTES

(Contributed by Charles E. Kemper)

THESE NOTES ARE CHIEFLY FROM THE RECORDS OF AUGUSTA COUNTY.

The various Acts of the Virginia Government with reference to the militia of the State during the Revolutionary are contained in Volumes 9, 10 and 11 of *Hening's Statutes*. These Acts may be summarized as follows:

The Act of December, 1775, provides that all free white male inhabitants over sixteen and under fifty should be enrolled in the Militia, with certain exceptions, ministers, etc., which were specified. Each County had a County Lieutenant, a Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel, and a Major, who were the field officers. These companies were composed of not less than 32 nor more than 68 men, with a Captain, Lieutenant and Ensign for each company.

The Act of December, 1775, also provided that at the general muster in March, 1776, the commanding officer in each county should draw by lot every tenth man in each company and the men so drawn were to constitute the First Division of the Militia in each county and were first to be called into active service. The commanding officer then also drew from each company by lot the remaining nine divisions, and they were to be called into service in the order in which they were drawn. There was a modification of the Act of December, 1775, in some respects, but the order in which the militia divisions were to serve remained unchanged. One of the Acts provided that in cases of exigency the companies might be called into active service in their entirety. The Court's Martial and Service Records given in McAllister's History of Virginia Militia in the Revolutionary War show that the Militia of Augusta County, Va., served in more than ten tours of duty and, therefore, it follows that each one of the ten divisions of militia in the county named performed active service in the field.

The Court's Martial Record of Augusta County, Virginia, is a bound volume of 334 pages. It is in a fair state of preservation, and the record begins August 9, 1756, and ends July 11, 1790, and the book is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Corporation Court of the City of Staunton.

The records contain the names of many hundreds of militia-men and in nearly every case the offenses were simply failure to appear at general and private musters. Very few grave derelictions of duty appear in the record. Space is lacking in this Magazine to give the names of all these soldiers, because to do so would be equivalent to the publication of a book. However, it is hoped that some one in the future will publish this record so valuable to the history of Virginia with reference to the French and Indian War and the Revolutionary period.

The Court's Martial Record of Augusta County, Virginia, shows that in the years 1756-58 Captain Robert Scott commanded the militia who lived within the bounds of the old Peaked Mountain Presbyterian Church, now called Massanutten, near Cross Keys, Rockingham County, Virginia, and the same fact is shown by the Vestry Book of Augusta Parish on file in the Office of the County Clerk of Augusta County, Va. The record last named shows that the following men lived in the bounds of Captain Scott's Company and consequently saw active service in the French and Indian War:

James Craig, James Laird, James Brewster, John Stephenson, Archibald Houston, Robert Hook, James Wait, John Wilson and William Beard (Baird) and others.

Only the names of men known to be of military age are given in this list.

The fact that Capt. Robert Scott saw active service in the French and Indian war appears in the 13th Annual Bulletin of the Virginia State Library; and the settlement of Roger Dyer's estate in 1759, recorded at Staunton, shows that in 1757 or 1758 he furnished Robert Scott with provisions. Roger Dyer lived on the South Branch of the Potomac in either present Hardy or Hampshire County, West Va., and this indicates that Capt. Robert Scott and his company were in a campaign against the Indians in that section of old Virginia.

The Court's Martial Record also shows that Captain Robert Hook succeeded Captain Robert Scott in 1758. Captain Scott lived on North River in the neighborhood of the present Port Republic and Capt. Hook about two and one-half miles southwest of the present Cross Keys, Rockingham County, Virginia.

On October 16, 1777, the militia of August County were divided into four battalions, three of which were in the Valley proper and the fourth "over the mountains"—i. e., in the present counties of Bath, Highland, Alleghany and a portion of present Pendleton County, West Virginia.

The upper battalion consisted of the following companies: Capt. John Gilmer, Capt. David Gray, Capt. Alexander Stewart, Capt. John Lyle, Capt. Chas. Campbell, Capt. Jas. Tate, Capt. John Cunningham, Capt. Francis Long, Capt. Patrick Buchanan, Capt. Samuel McCutchan, Capt. Andrew Moore and Captain Wilson.

The men of this battalion resided in the southwestern portion of the present County of Augusta and in Rockbridge County, Virginia.

The middle battalion consisted of the following companies: Capt. Andrew Lockridge, Capt. John Young, Capt. Robt. Thompson, Capt. George Moffatt, Capt. Thomas Smith, Capt. Zachariah Johnson, Capt. David Bell, Capt. Alex Robertson, Capt. Wm. Anderson, Capt. Wm. Henderson, Capt. John Stephenson, and Capt. John Givens.

The men in this battalion lived in Staunton and in the central, western, and northern portions of present Augusta County, Virginia.

The lower battalion consisted of the following companies: Capt. John Hopkins, Capt. David Smith, Capt. Thos. Boggs, Capt. Anthony Rader, Capt. Abraham Lincoln, Capt. Reuben Harrison, Capt. Robert Cravens, Capt. Thomas Hewitt, Capt. George Pence, Capt. James Frazier, and Capt. Michael Coger.

Nearly all of the men of this battalion resided in the present County of Rockingham, Va. Capt. Thos. Boggs seems to have been in the present County of Pendleton, West Virginia. The company of Capt. Andrew Lockridge was assigned to the Middle Battalion.

At this time, Abraham Smith was the County Lieutenant, Alexander Thompson the Colonel, and Samuel McDowell the Major, of the Augusta County Militia, and this paper shows the organization of the Militia of said County as it existed October 17, 1777.

David Laird had been the Captain of a company of militia, but on December 3, 1776, was elected a Captain of Regulars. According to Heitman's list of Revolutionary Officers, David Laird was cashiered in 1778, but his record has been cleared and his descendants have been admitted to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution upon it.

The number of tithables in Augusta County, Virginia, in 1781 was 2,000, according to the account of Alexander McClanahan, Sheriff, filed in Court Papers No. 10, Augusta County, Virginia Records. This indicates an effective militia strength of about 1,200 in Augusta County, Va., in 1781.

The fact is stated positively on page 58 of the Court Martial Record of Augusta County, Virginia, that a portion of the Militia of said County were in the expedition against the Cherokee Indians in the summer of 1776. This fact appears with reference to a portion of Capt. James Ewing's Company, and it is evident from drafts made during the same period, as shown on pages 59, 60, 62, 63 and 64 of said record that portions of the companies of Capt. James Tate, Capt. John Hopkins, Capt. Gilmer, (John or Peachy), Capt. Abraham Lincoln, Capt. Wm. Nalle, Capt. John Young, Capt. Reuben Harrison, Capt. John Lewis and Capt. Alexander Robertson, were in the same expedition.

At this period (1776) there were twenty-nine companies of militia in territory now embraced in the Counties of Augusta, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Alleghany, Bath, Highland and a portion of the present Pendleton County, West Virginia, and since every tenth private was drafted at least 290 men, exclusive of officers, were in the Cherokee Expedition of 1776 from the counties mentioned.

The principal engagements and military movements in which the Augusta County, Va., Militia participated were as follows:

1. The expedition against the Cherokee Indians in 1776, commanded by Col. Wm. Christian.
2. A company under Captain John Lewis marched westward in 1777.
3. The expedition against the Ohio River Indians in 1778 under the

command of General McIntosh. This expedition went to Ft. Pitt, present Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

4. Guard duty performed for the Virginia Convention in 1779.
5. The Battle of Guilford Court House, N. C., in 1780.
6. The Battle of the Cowpens, S. C., under Gen. Daniel Morgan in 1781.
7. A tour of duty under Col. Sampson Matthews when Virginia was invaded by General Arnold in 1781.
8. A tour of duty in 1781 under the command of Gen. Campbell; in the battles of Hot Water and Jamestown.
9. A tour of duty under Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Lewis in 1781 when Col. Tarleton made his raid into Albemarle County, Virginia.
10. A tour of duty under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Samuel Vance in 1781; at the Siege of Yorktown.
11. A tour of duty under General Hand in the western portion of Virginia in 1781.

They also performed garrison duty at several forts in what is now West Virginia and in 1778 dispersed an assemblage of Tories near the Peaked Mountain in present Rockingham County, Virginia.

These statements are based upon the facts as they appear in the Court's Martial Record of Augusta County, Virginia, and in Service Records given in McAllister's History of the Virginia Militia in the Revolutionary War.

The Augusta Militia, as shown by the Court's Martial Record, were armed with the rifle and musket, chiefly with the old muzzle loading rifle, the best weapon of its day. Their marksmanship was exceptionally good. The Augusta Militia were in the general rout of the American Army at Guilford Court House, N. C., but in all other military operations in which they participated their general conduct was highly creditable to them.

August 18, 1771.

I do hereby Certifie that James Craig had dieted four Men under the command of Major Rose. Phil Rose.

From the account book of Jas. Craig, Sr., Augusta County, Va.

1777 (Month illegible).

Received of George Craig the sum of \$90.00 per me.

David Laird.

The above being for wagoning in the Cherokee Expedition.

According to the settlement of the above acct. there appears to remain due to David Laird 3 shillings 9 Pence. Per me.

George Craig.

From the account book of Jas. Craig, Sr., Augusta County, Va.

[The last entry indicates that David Laird and George Craig both served against the Cherokee Indians in 1776, the latter as a commissary or assistant commissary.]

Captain Daniel Smith commanded the Militia of the old Peaked Mountain Presbyterian Congregation, Rockingham County, Virginia, in the French and Indian War. This is shown by the fact that James Brewster, who is known to have been a member of that congregation and whose residence was on the Keezeltown Road, about two miles northeast of the Church, was a member of his company September 25, 1760. See Court's Martial Record of Augusta County, Va., page 23.

During the War of the Revolution, the membership of the old Peaked Mountain Church at Cross Keys, Rockingham County, Va., served in three companies. Those who lived in the Cub Run Valley first served in the Company of Capt. Peachy Gilmore, and this company was later commanded by Capt. George Pence, and saw active service in the Revolutionary War, as appears by Service Records in McAllister's History of Virginia Militia in the Revolution.

The membership of the old Peaked Mountain Church who lived in the Mill Creek and William's Run Valleys first served in Capt. Thos. Hewitt's Company. Among those who were members of the company were George Houston, John Houston, Nathan Houston, Robert Hook, James Hook, John Alford, James Gilliland, John Taylor, William Davidson, Robert Scott, James Scott, Stephen Houston and William Heney. See page 80 of the Augusta County, Virginia Court's Martial Record.

This company, after Rockingham was separated from Augusta County, was commanded by Capt. George Houston, and was in the Expedition against the Ohio River Indians commanded by General McIntosh in 1778 and 1779, as shown by Wayland's History of Rockingham County, Va.

This company was also in active service when Arnold invaded Virginia in 1781, and likewise participated in the Siege of Yorktown, Va., in 1781, as shown by the Pension Declaration of Jacob Kisling, a member of the Company, which is on file in the Pension Office at Washington.

(To be continued)